Amnoements.

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ACADEMY-2-S-Country Circus.
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BLIOU TREATRE—2-3:10-The City Directory. CASINO-2-3:10-The Tyrologia. COLUMBUS THEATRE-2-3:15-The Mustler. DALY'S THEATRE-2-8:15-As You Like It. EDEN MUSEE-Wax Tableaus. GARDEN THEATRE-2-8-La Cigule. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-2-8-The Power of the Press.
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MOTT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-2-3:20-A

Trip to Chinatown.
KOSTRIE & BIAL'S-2-S-Vaudeville. LYCKUM THEATRE-2-8:15-Lady Bountiful, METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE-2-Martha. NEW PARK THEATRE-2-8 15-You Youson.

MIBLO'S GARDEN-2-8-A Dark Score PALMER'S THEATRE 2-8:15-Alabania.
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Main office of The Tribune, 154 Nassau-st., New-York, Address all correspondence shappy "The Tribune," New-York, 257.

TRIBUNE TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. ceired at the following transh effects in The fellowing transh effects in New-Main branch office, 1,238 from ay, corner 124 4th ate, corner 1th st.

70 West 22d.st., corner 8th ave.

70 Monard, entrance 47th st.

70 Monard, entrance 47th st.

70 Monard 25th st., near 3d ave.

71 West 12th st., near 3th st.

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8 Proper. vertisements for publication in The Tribune and for regular delivery of the daily paper will be re-tar the following branch offices in New-York; in branch office, 1.288 Brod by, corner Sistat.

IN OTHER CITIES.

Erooklyn Advertising Agency, 397 Fulton-st., op. City

Hell. Washington-No. 1,322 F-st.

New-York Daily Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE SREELEY

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1892.

TEN PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign .- New-Year's receptions were held by President Carnot and King Leopold. ____ Another native war is believed to be imminent in Samoa. North China. - The new Spanish tariff was

Demestic.-Roswell P. Fiewer was inaugurated Governor of New-York at Albany. ==== President and Mrs. Harrison gave the usual New-Year's reception at the White House, which was largely attended by the official and diplomatic circles of the Capital. Governor Humphrey, of Kansas. appointed ex-Congressman Bishop W. Perkins to Main, N. Y., Fish Commissioner in the place of

City and Suburban.-New Year's Day was celebrated quietly. = A brutal murder was committed under the Harlem River Bridge at Second-ave. === Patti arrived from Europe after a rough voyage on the City of Paris. = Young Warren, the football player, who disappeared mysteriously at Washington, walked into his home in this city, but gave no explanation of his

The Weather .- Forecast for to-day: Warmer, with rain. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 48 degrees; lowest, 32; average, 39 1-2.

Whether Brooklyn is to have the trolley on the principal surface lines as the result of favorable action by the Aldermen last week is a open question. Mr. Chapin did not choose to act in the matter before his term expired, and there is grave doubt as to Mayor Boody's power to act at all. In view of this the companies will probably decide to bring the subject before the new Board of Aldermen at an early day. Mayor Boody is on record in opposition to the trolley system, and unless he has changed his mind a veto will have to be overridden before the advocates of the trolley gain permission to dis figure the streets with their poles and wires.

The work of revising the Presbyterian Creed is shortly to be resumed in this city, where another meeting of the General Assembly's committee on the subject will be held. In connection with this matter the demand for a new Creed is significant. In the opinion of many the wisest course would be to leave the existing Confession of Faith untouched, since to amend it in any way would be to impair its worth as an historical document, and to prepare working Creed that shall embody the Church's ofs at the present time. With that quesnion, however, this Revision Committee has nothing to do.

One of the wise reforms instituted by Mr. Proctor wifen at the head of the War Department was the enlistment of Indians as soldiers. It was an experiment requiring more than ordipary foresight, as well as great confidence in the Indian character. The results have fulfilled the expectations of the originator of the idea. The latest information on the subject comes from Major Schwan, of the Adjutant-General's department, who has been visiting a number of of coffee received in the United States during posts where Indian companies are stationed. His reports are of the most encouraging character. Considering the short time that has elapsed since the first Indians were enlisted, their appearance and behavior and their aptitude for military service are truly remarkable.

The atlases which have been so nearly brought up to the times as to include Salton Lake will have to be revised. The lake is rapidly shrinkhave to be revised. The lake is rapidly shrinking, and from present indications will soon disappear. Salt is now being taken from a part of its bettom, and the superintendent of the sain \$4,000,000 from Colombia, Hayti and Nicawarks at Salton, who has studied the matter theroughly, is confident that there is little dan-

ger of another overflow of the Colorado River like that which produced the lake last summer. There is no mystery about the lake, in his opinion; it was produced by the overflow of the river and not by a crevasse. Another overflow would produce a similar effect. The phenomenon was an interesting one, but the great change predicted in the desert on account of the wonderful lake will not be forthcoming.

Jacob A. Cantor is to be the president pr tem, of the Senate and to appoint the committee of that body. Robert P. Bush, of Chemun (D. B. Hill's county), is to be Speaker of the Assembly, Plainly Tammany and Hill are work ing hand in glove; and not alone in organizing and manipulating the Legislature. Our Alban dispatches this morning give some idea of ho the important chairmanships of Senate comm tees are to be distributed. From this forecast Brooklyn's share of the "fat" places will be slender. If the Brooklyn Democrats do not fare better in the Assembly, however, they will have reason for loud complaint, for they early declared in favor of the Hill candidate for Speaker.

A PLAN WORTHY OF HILL. "Repeal" is the thing Senator Hill proposes. It is a plan dishonest enough for the most unerupulous demagogue in the land. The "two McKinley laws," by which he means the new Tariff and the Administrative Act, must be repealed, leaving the tariff where it was in the spring of 1890, and the doors as wide open for frauds upon the revenue as they were in 1889. The Sherman Silver law must be repealed, leaving the Bland Silver Act of 1878 in force with its compulsory coinage each month. That he may not be misunderstood. Senator Hill expressly proposes in each act of repeal to revive the last as it stood prior to the enactment by the last Congress. These prior laws were framed and passed by Republicans, he says, and therefore Republicans cannot consistently oppose their reenactment. Mere repeal and the re-enactment of the laws as they stood in 1889 is not all that Democrats want, Senator Hill admits, but he would have them propose nothing more now, in order to avoid raising issues which would divide

Democracy in these days crowns and obediently follows the men who steal. The man who has stolen the Legislature of the greatest State in the Union is the natural and rightful leader of the Democratic party. Its gratitude for his shining partisan services, its admiration for his daring defiance of decency and of law, and its affection for the trickster who can avoid issues that embarrass, stifle convictions that bring risks and bend every energy to the work of stealing offices, all conspire to make Senator Hill the central figure and his plans the tactics of the Senator Hill and Tammany have the electoral votes of New-York, Democracy reckons, and what he proposes it will pay to do. Hence a line of action which one would suppose every Democrat would scornfully reject may ye become the avowed policy of the National party

All the Democrats can unite upon the repea of the present tariff, Senator Hill reasons, though they cannot agree about any general Tariff bill to be enacted in its stead. Therefore he proposes repeal, and the tariff as it was, until Democracy can get a better one. Lisowhere he says this will give the Government revenue enough and thus avoid the deficit otherwise threatened. Does he not know that it would renew unnecessary taxation to the extent of \$60,000,000 yearly or more, against which Democrats used to protest so passionately? It would put back the duties on sugar, on jute and other textiles now on the free list. It would upon him? Will he be as his predecessor was, a revive three hundred or more old duties which the last Congress judged excessive or no longer necessary, and therefore reduced. Does Senator There has been a renewal of lawlessness in | Hill suppose that Democrats could possibly be | themselves to-day. Accepting the inaugural at unanimous in voting for such a change if their votes would bring it about? Certainly not; but them as the Governor's best friends would like he supposes that Democrats may unanimously east deceptive votes for such a change, knowing him to "put his creed into his deed." that it cannot be brought about, in order to place a false and fraudulent issue before the people for the next Presidential election.

For the same dishonest reason he imagines that sed Senator Plumb. Governor Hill's last all Democrats can vote for repeal of the Silver official act was to appoint Mayor Hackney, of Fort Act of 1890, and the revival of the Compulsory Coinage Act which preceded it. They want Eugene G. Fleckford, === A mob attacked a free coinage, he admits, and mean to get it when party of non-union men and drove them from a they can. But if they should vote for it now train into the swamps in Arkansas. hext fall. Therefore, he suppores, free-coinage men and no-coinage men can units in pretending to be content with the coinage of \$2,000,000 to 81 000.000 a month.

This is not the programme of a statesman, or even of an honest man. But that is the reason Senator Hill supposes that it may be adopted by be Democratic faction which he represents. As he has seen Democrats who profess to be respectable and honest upholding his rascalities in New-York, perhaps he knows his party better than it knows itself.

RESULTS OF RECIPROCITY.

The period during which the free market for ogar, molasses, coffee and hides could be enoved as a gratuitous privilege ended yesterday. Under the provisions of the Reciprocity amendment to the Tariff Act it now becomes the dury of the President to close the market against those countries with which the conditions of trade are inequitable. Brazil, the British and Spanish West Indies, San Domingo, Germany, Hawaii, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Saivador, and probably Mexico, have complied with the requirements of Reciprocity and secured the permanent enjoyment of the privileges of the free market. American flour with the opening of the new year will be subject in the Spanish West Indies o a duty of 90 cents in place of \$5 62 1-1 a barrel. The reductions of duties on breadstuffs | afeller? he was. in Germany, the British West Indies and the three Central American republies will follow early in the year. The treaty arrangements with Mexico have not been announced, but have

probably been made. The Reciprocity amendment has been applied by the Administration to five-sixths of the imported sugar supply of the United States. Th treaty arrangements made with Spain, the Brit ish West Indias, Brazil, San Domingo, Hawaii and Germany cover \$87,227,669 out of an aggregate of \$101,263,327 imported in 1890 This is over 86 per cent. The remainder, less than 14 per cent, amounting to \$14,035,658 comes from the Philippine Islands, the Datch East Indies, Austria-Hungary and other countries. The bulk of the sugar supply is admitted permanently to a free market, and in return great concessions have been secured for the American export trade. The total importation the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$78,253,446. The Reciprocity policy has been applied by treaty to two-thirds of this supply, the importations from Brazil, the West Indies (ex-Havti), Guatemala, Costa Rica, Salvador and Mexico amounting to \$54,857,869. Venezoela, Colombia, Hayti, Nicaragua and the Eas Indies furnish the romainder of the supply amounting to \$23,395,577. Of this remainder

reimpose duties against the coffee of Venezuela, through which men go to crack a safe or steal Colombia, Hayti and Nicaragua. The sugar a State. True all the same; trials all the same. procity that no important Southern country rerine, which produce neither sugar nor coffee. The President's action in enforcing the amendment will be awaited with keen interest

GOVERNOR FLOWER'S INAUGURATION.

It is Governor Roswell P. Flower. He has aken the oath of office, delivered his inaugural and begun his three years' administration. We care not who wrote the inaugural; it is a patrioric and sensible address, barring its palpably absurd enlogy of his predecessor. The Governor has only to conduct his office on the lit is which he laid down yesterday in order to command the been supposed in certain quarters that Governor Flower would regard his present office largely as a stepping-stone to a Democratic Presidential nomination. But no; there has been a mistake. speaking to his fellow-citizens of the State, the Governor explicitly asserted in his inaugural: 'I have no ambition save to win your esteem One other expression in the inaugural is of special interest. We refer to Governor Flower's appeal to the people of New-York to assist him in raising the standard of the public service, in inspiring a loftier conception of official reponsibility." That there is sore need that the standard should be raised and that the conception should be elevated is manifest. Fr David B. Hill has been Governor for seven years, and public morals are at a low ebb.

It is to be regretted for his own sake that the Governor should have permitted himself to shower so much whitewash upon his predecessor. Every intelligent man in the audience must have wanted to smile audibly when the Governor assured the Senator that he had "reaped reward of honor" and had shown "honesty of purpose. Governor Flower ought to have known that "honor" and "honesty" are two things of which the Hill administration was as empty as the crater of an active volcano is bare of snow and ce. Hence in giving the Senator such a compliment the Governor indicted his own candor and common-sense. Believe us, Governor, you will reach the aim which you have proposed to yourself in winning the esteem and respect of the people only as you are true and loyal to a policy which will command the popular verdict : " Governor Flower, in his official acts, in his official influence, in his conception of official duty, is as unlike Hill as possible."

The new Executive has great opportunities for isefulness. Largely to help shape the destinies of a Commonwealth so important as to be in itelf an empire is a high privilege, involving grave responsibilities. Let the trust be faith fully executed, and Governor Plower will retir from office with the gratitude and affection of all the citizens of New-York. He has THE TRIBUNE's good wishes. If he meets the best Governor Hill was practically the slave of the rum power, the Canal Ring and the other elements in his party which stood for all that was worst in its achievements and its purpose. Is there to be another Whiskey's Governor? Will the Canal Ring which managed to defeat the proposed investigation of last winter find in him what they had in Hill, u firm ally? Can those who are laboring to perfect the Ballot law count distinctively anti-reform Governor, or will pracrical reform legislation find in him a champion? These are questions which the people are asking its face value, one is warranted in answering to have them answered. It only remains for

KNEE-DEEP IN CALUMNY.

and withal a somewhat be wildering spectacle. David B. Hill knee-deep in calumny! It was at a dinner that he gave to himself. Gave it at Albany on the last night of the dying year. Gave it, as he has got in the hubit of doing things for himself lately, in the name of other people. This time in the name of the State officers who have been so useful to him. State officers with the exception of Jones, Jones, it may be remembered, was Lieutenant-Gevernor under Governor Hill. I may be remembered, too, that Jones would have been Governor for a week or two had David B. Hill really attended to the duties which the State Legislature called him to when it elected him to be United Smice Schator. But David B. Hill had a notion that the State of New-York was so short of statesmen when it came to the election of United States Senator that he was the only man who could fill the bill, and at the same time he was the only man who could be trusted to discharge the functions of the Executive. At least until he had had an opportunity to pick out his suc cessor and wait for him to be inaugurated. S he held on. So Jones was never Governor And never will be. There was only one state man competent to be Governor after David B Hill, and David B. Hill selected him. And, i being of extreme importance that there should be no interregnum even for an hour in this great office, but that one statesman of commanding intellect should lap over immediately upon an other of similar consequence, David B. Hill held on to the last syllable of his dying term, and at the moment of its decease was on his feet be fore an admiring audience telling what a "helof-

And Jones was not in it.

But it was a touching and beautiful scene. Here was the dinner, or had been; a charming eysters on the half shell, and flowers of the most ravishing aroma, including Reswell-a daisy of cork, but a prevailing and pervading consciousness that there was a whole lot of good things in sight, on the table-and beyond. This, the night, the small early embarrassment having gotten, if, indeed, he was ever remembered, tentiality of procuring other dinners, ever received otherwise? This was "a Democrat." These were "Democrats." He was a success. very glasses chinked a gratulatory cherus in front of the man who had-done what? Why "got there," of course. And all these were men who were hoping to "get there."

supply has been covered so completely by Reci- And Frank Rice, sitting there at the front, was doubtless touched by it. And then David conquires attention in this respect. Hides are re-tinning. "Never again quite the same group. ceived from nearly every Southern country, and New commands summoning one or another of in a State office. This was his last official act, in large quantities from Uruguay and the Argen- us to a distant field, to a new service. Never again the same shoulder to shoulder and touch all around. A link broken : the group changed." Beautiful, isn't it? No more "shoulder to shoulder"; no more "touch all around." We can almost hear the sobs of the State officers with the exception of Jones; of Edward Murphy, jr., of Police Justice Grady, of District-Attorney DeLancey Nicoll, of Fire Commissioner Purroy and-by mail-of John Fellows and Bourke Cockran. "No more touch all around!" There has been nothing half so pathetic since "Red Leavy" separated from his companions after the successful enterprise against the Northampton Bank. Melancholy spectacle, to be sure, yet not without features of consolation and encorragement. For, though there may be no more "touch all around" at Albany, we may be sure that these guests of Mr. Hill will "touch all around" somewhere, so long as there's a place

on a payroll or an undefended treasury in sight

This was only a "Red Leary" separation. They

will get together somewhere for a "touch all

around"-if the police do not interfere. And then, the really melting tableau of the whole entertainment! "Most of us," he says, "unless we found ourselves, now and then, standing dauntless and unwearied, knee-deep in a jungle of the shafts of calumny (political calumny) and the broken arrows of bowmen who had missed their mark, I suppose would have the tables. sensation of discomfort and complain of cold feet." There, after all, is the picture that will arryive! David B. Hill knee-deep in calumny; in a jungle of it! And with him Murphy and Grady and Nicoll and Purroy and Fellows and Bourke Cockran and all the Round Table Knights of this goodly company; some up to their ankles, and some up to the neck in it, but all swimming round-if that figure may be allowed-and all rejoicing in it because they would have "cold feet" without it. This is a tableau that should be embalmed. It should be put in

a panel in the Capitol. And then Governor Flower, for he was Govowed Hill's farewell. He spoke. Spoke earnestly, fittingly. He said with the eloquence and emphasis that characterize all his public utbranees: "We will answer for him (Hill). We vill eat horses, mules, rats and dogs, and when hey are gone will eat our left hands and defend Democracy with our right." Noble sentiment hiefly connected with eating, but entirely in ympathy with the occasion and beautifully istrative of the purposes of the party. not then as a companion-picture to Hill knee leep in calumny, another, of his successor eating orses, mules, rats and dogs, his left hand, in time for jokes of that particular kind. fact, everything in sight?

The annual statement of failures by Don & Co.'s Mercantile Agency presents some feat-The number of fall ures of great interest. ures is larger than in any previous year since these records began, I it it does not follow that the number has increased out of proportion to the number of firms in business. There were 12,273 failures in the United States during the year 1891, against 10,907 during the year 1890. fall were face to face with a water famine. an increase of more than 10 per cent, but there was at the same time some increase in the number of firms in business, so that the number of failures to every 1.000 firms increased from 9.8 in 1890 to 10.7 in 1891. Nevertheless, the proportion for the last year is not remarkably high, for in 1888 and 1889 there were more than ten failures to every 1,000 firms in business, in 1886 and 1885 more than eleven, and in 1884 the proportion was 12.7 failures to every 1.000 firms. It is noted also that the proportion of failures to firms was much greater the Southern States, owing to causes which have been fully discussed, than in the East or in the West. In the Eastern and Middle States the number of failures to every 1,000 firms in the number of failures to every 1,000 firms in the number of failures to every 1,000 firms in usiness was only 9.63, and in the Western States only 7.74, while in the Southern States

the number was 17.09. On the other hand, the aggregate of liabilities of firms failing was almost exactly the same for two years, \$189,868,638 last year, against \$189 \$36.964 in 1890. These are large amounts. and greatly exceed the liabilities in either of the years 1885-'89 inclusive, but fall below the aggrogate for 1884, 1878, 1875 or 1873. The proportion of Habilities to every firm failing was reduced to \$15,471 in 1891, against \$17,406 in 1890, but in 1884 the average was \$20,632, and in 1878 it was \$22,369. A more instructive comparison will be possible when the full returns of clearing-house exchanges throughout the country have been compiled, so that the ratio of insolvent to solvent business may be estimated. From the published returns for eleven months and for three weeks of Decemher it may be inferred that the aggregate of exchanges in 1891 was about \$57,000,000,000. and it so, the proportion of liabilities to exhanges was \$3.33 in 1891, against \$3.18 in 1890. But in 1887 the proportion was \$3.27 1884 it was \$5 15, and from 1875 to 1878, indusive, the proportion was more than \$6 to \$1,000 exchanges.

AN INFAMOUS PRECEDENT.

It makes little odds what name one gives a rime if the crime is committed. A murderous assault, whether on the individual or on public iberty, remains a mualerous assault, however through technicalities the perpetrator may escape punishment. It is, mereover, true that in such cases the munishment, escaped now, may be and often is inflicted hereafter.

Such retribution was shown in a case memorable in history. It was not in Steuben Couny, New-York, but in Middlesex County, Engpicture at the beginning, with boutonniers, and land. The persons most conspicuously involved were named, not Sherwood and Walker, but John Wilkes and Colonel Luttrell. Wilkes, the Lih-Hill's own raising-and various glassware, and eral candidate, headed the poll by an overwhelmlively looking fluids, and statesmen sitting round ing majority. Luttrell, his Tery opponent, had with just a suggestion of the ordinary embar- only two or three hundred votes. But Wilkes rassment that precedes the flying of the first was counted out. His seat was not only denied to him, but it was given to Luttrell. This outrage, committed more than a hundred years ago, produced a remarkable effect. The counauspicious beginning. And now toward mid- try rang with executions. By certain alleged forms of law the offenders made themselves out worn off and the statesmen having melted to- to be right. But the public sense of justice and gether, as it were, in the heat of a common love decency, the great heart and conscience of the of country, and Jones having been entirely for- people, denounced those offenders as infamously wrong. Colonel Luttrell took the seat. He David B. Hill was on his feet. Was he received lacked the honesty and manliness of his modern with applause? Well! Is the man who pays for prototype, Mr. Walker, of Steuben County. He the dinner, and who, more than that, has the po- remanded himself to fame by enjoying the profit of the shameful conspiracy. But his name became a scorn and a hissing throughout Christendom, and John Wilkes was chosen to the con-They hoped to be. Applause there was till the tested seat at the next election by a majority far greater than before. The second time he was permitted to occupy

it. History did not repeat itself in this regard again in Middlesex, England. The infamous And then David. "These are the times that precedent was reserved for repetition in Steu-

source and inspiration of strength, vitality and enthusiasm in liberal politics the world over.

On the last day of his term Governor Hill removed the only adherent of Mr. Cleveland left satisfaction. Indeed, he had probably reserved it for a final tidbit, so that he could go out of power with a specially pleasant taste in his mouth. Generous, delicate, chivalrous man, Mr. David B.

Women and children and the men who go hunting on election day, if they wrote letters yesterday probably dated them 1891, as usual. But to a majority of male citizens above the age of twenty-one years 1892 doubtless seems almost as natural and familiar already as it will a month

Having compelled his creatures in office to get up a dinner in his honor, Governor Hill added largely 's the gloom of the occasion by taxing them \$25 apiece to pay for it. This would have been a queer trick for anybody else to play, but it was characteristic of the man whose way has always been to take everything in sight, including double salaries.

This is a favorite day for "swearing off." It would be highly proper and encouraging for Governor Flower to swear off from imitating his

When we consider how many of the distinguished Democrats who were invited to the farewell dinner to Governor Hill turned up missing, it is evident that there came near being a necessity for him to order a draft to fill the

The new year will be a sad one for Brooklyn if the trolley is permitted to monopolize the streets of that city.

Ex-Alderman Barker, guilty of a most brutal assult upon a young man who had gained his ill will, is going to have a new trial, according to a decision of the General Term, and will have another opportunity of demonstrating how powerful his Tammany Hall "pull" is. It was the general opinion of the decent and law-abiding portion of the community that Barker got off too easily on his former trial, since he was sentenced to only four months' imprisonment and He was not brought to trial until ernor before the tears ceased to flow which fol- months after the assault, and although his crime was committed in September, 1889, he has not yet received punishment. The granting of a new trial means more delay, if indeed Barker is ever brought to the bar of justice again. The case is a demoralizing one in every aspect, and it reveals the malign potency of Tammany influence.

> The Mayor of New-Haven thinks that a letter which was sent to him a day or two ago demanding \$2.500 by return mail on penalty of having his brains blown out was a joke. Perhaps it was, but it ought to be made a very costly joke to the person who perpetrated it. This is not a good

General Jones was not Governor, not even for the fraction of a day; but why should be repine? Is not the post of honor the private station?

The Aqueduct Commissioners have taken the community into their confidence to the extent of informing it that the precise cost of the big new Aqueduct down to the close of the year was \$25, 309,990 95. That is one fact. Over against it set another-that in spite of this enormous expenditure the people of this city for weeks last

PERSONAL.

Senator Hawley, Charles Dudley Warner and Charles If. Clark have bought the stock which their longtme associate, William II. Goodrich, had in "The Hartford Courant," and the last named gentleman has retired from the position of business manager of that paper. Much of "The Commut's" success was due to Mr. Goodrich's devotion to its interests. He was desirous of taking this step a year or more ago, but remained until the company then organized to conduct the paper had got into good working order.

As Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, had not known a day of sickness for the last forty years, it was believed that he would be proof against the grip

Mrs. Maria Steele, whose father (Philip Key) wrote "The Star Spangled Banner," lies seriously ill in Annapolis.

John H. Littlefield lectured on "Personal Recollections of Abraham Lincoln in Berwick, Penn., Tuesday night, and was heard at Lock Haven on Thursday night. He will take a lecture trip to the West in January and another in February.

A few Sunday evenings ago ex President Andrew D. White was present at one of Professor Briggs's lectures on the Bible, listening to the views of the learned professor with close attention. After the service was over he happened to meet the Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field, to whom he said with great carnestness; "I tell Field, to whom he said with preactance and such tenching as that when I was a young man I would have studied for the industry and would be an Episcopal clergyman to-day. Professor Erigga is doing a noble work in clearing away the obstacles from the path of the young men in the churches."

It is recalled in Indianapolis that James Whitcomb Riley was in his younger days an enthu clever amateur actor. It is believed that gone on the stage permanently his career It is believed that had h e been famous. One of his friends says that at time, when Elley was cast for the character of an man, he went about the streets for weeks studying old man, he went about the streets for weeks studying the gestures, poses and utterance of an aged acquaint mee, instead of trusting to mere imagination. There was buried in the little town of Riesenthal.

Germany, a few days ago, a man who played a part in he life of Prince Elemarck. It was Gustav Rannewit On May 7, 1866, Hannewitz, who was then serving his three years in the army, was stationed at the Eussian Embassy in Berlin, when Blindt fired a revolver at the ex-Chancellor. The bullet hit the Prince, but fatled to do him injury, on account of the mail coat which he were under his uniform. One of the comic papers in Berlin asked, sententiously, at the time: "Herr von Bismarck, who is the blacksmith who sews your shirts?" Bannewitz succeeded in capturing the criminal, and Bismarck never forget th The Prince became a good customer of the little book-bindery which Bannewitz owned, and by his patronage made it popular. During the Franco-Prussian war he had him attached to the Royal headquarters, where he was almost always at his side. After the war Bismarck did not lose sight of the man, who, therefore, died a rich man, owning several palatial mansions in Berlin, and a large country es-tate. He also received, through the intercession of the Prince, fourteen decorations.

WHY PESTER HIM TO DEATH ! From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

General Alger tillaks that Mr. Blaine should be let slone and not badgered about declaring his intention. That is certainly fair, and we hope that Colonel Conger will take the bint. WELL, THEY MIGHT BE IMPROVED.

From The Washington Post.

Day by day the country's admiration deepens for the nerve which enables New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut to describe their new election laws as specimens of ballot reform.

BETTER GO RIGHT TO HEADQUARTERS. From The Minneapolis Tribune.

Croker and avoid high-priced middle

THE TIME NOT BEING WASTED.

Time enough will be given to Chili for voluntary and honorable acknowledgment of the wrong done by its people, but the time will be used by the United states for putting its naval arraments in good order. Our South Pacific Squadron needs strengthening, whatever the upshot of the Chilina affair may be.

THEY CAN REPAIR THE OMISSION NEXT TIME.

LONDON NOTES.

THE RURAL CAUCUS AND MR. HORNBLOWER GILL-MR. SCHNADHORST AS STAGE-MANAGER TO HODGE-MR. GLAD-STONE IN PARIS AND SIR EDWARD WATKIN.,

London, December 19. The Nonconformist Conscience has found a new mouthpiece. A pious gentleman who rejoices in the name of Hornblower Gill is the new mouthpiece. There is fitness in his being so, and no conscience, Nonconformist or other, could desire a better instrument to play upon. Mr. Hornblower Gill is indeed something more than an instrument; he has an instrument of his own which is the lyre; he is a bard; he is Laureate to Hodge.

He sings of Hodge in the Gladstonian organ; paper once Liberal, tifen for Home Rule, now, I suppose, for Rural Rule. I have a faint notion that Mr. Hornblower Gill is the Reverend Hornblower Gill, but I cannot be sure. Whether be be or not, the spirit of the Nonconformist is strong within him. "I can call to mind," says Mr. (or Reverend Mr.) Hornblower Gill, "no recent political meeting so deeply pervaded by the religious spirit." The lyrical vein in him is agreeably blended with the religious: "It is very long since any public event has yielded me such pure and lively pleasure, has filled me with such happy hope, as the Rural Convention." The truth is he sees in this uprising of Hodge the downfall of a hated Church. "The impatience of clerical domination which pervaded the assembly was very remarkable, especially as, far from being inspired by hostility to religion, it was accompanied by a lively manifestation of religious feeling." Just so. You may hate the Parson, you may hate the Church, and the more you hate both

the stronger the proof of your religious zeal and your devotion to Dissent. The "Anglican clergy" are no better than-I was going to say so many Roman Catholic priests, but I stopped myself just in time. The Roman Catholic priest, we all know, is now the trusted ally of the English Puritan Divine; of the Nonconformist Conscience itself. The destinies of Ireland may be safely trusted in his hands. There is no such thing as No Popery: the cry is dead: the Protestant has gone to sleep; his conscience is in Mr. Gladstone's keeping, and Mr. Gladstone is of opinion that the political regeneration of Ireland depends upon the priests; and upon boycotting. This is what Mr. Hornblower Gill calls "the combined cause of political and spiritual freedom. Political activity in the shape of boycotting, inspired by religious faith in the shape of hatred to the

Hodge is to have his share of the credit of this benignant reform when it comes. He has really been one of the great figures of English history, if we only knew it. His wrongs, his virtues, his aspirations "inspired the first great utterance of the English tongue, the Vision of Piers Pleughman. The hero of that admirable poem is the godly husbandman." He has filled the centuries since, has Hodge; he swelled the host of the Marian martyrs, "in the West he rose at the summons of Monmouth against Popery and slavery"; a reading of history which Mr. Hornblower Gill is the first to offer to the general public.

He is however, indiscreet in pronouncing the word Popery; the Irish Papists are susceptible; the Irish Priests and Bishops regard the very word as hateful. Mr. Gill ought to speak of the Roman Cafnolio religion. But there is to be a new Piers Ploughman. "The creed of Piers Ploughman ia the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries is the creed of Piers Ploughman in the nineteenth";--the very end of the nineteenth. "The lowliest and loftiest figure in early English literature bids fair to become a potentate in the English political life of these later ages." The lyrical Gill has many more sentences not less beautiful than these; which nothing but considerations of space prevents me from transferring to your columns. But I cannot part from him without expressing the hope, the fervent and pious hope, that Mr. Gill will write more letters to his organ, and that 1 may be permitted to give you some further account of him and his lyrical exercises.

These admirable rhapsodies of Mr. Gill make it the more painful to allude to the doubts which have been cast upon the composition of the Rural Caucus. Doubts are cast upon everything in these too sceptical, or too scientific, days; when the first demand on every subject is for evidence. There were Tory Thomases who said at the time that some of Mr. Schnadhorst's delegates were not of a strictly bucolic type. This implied no re-flection upon Mr. Schnadhorst, of course. That astute wirepuller would be incapable of practising upon the credulity of his revered leader, and of providing him with an audience of spurious rusies. No doubt, if any of them were spurious Mr. Schnadhorst himself was imposed upon; his childlike nature is almost as contiding as Mr. Glad-

He did the best he could. He collected-and it must have been no light task-from various parts of England as many good Gladstonian laborers as were to be found; or as many as he thought adapted to his purpose and presentable to the limited public which assembled in the Memorial Hall in Farringdon-st., and the more limited public which came to breakfast next morning at the Helborn Restaurant. He distributed their parts like the accomplished stage manager he is; some to wear smock-frocks; some to make speeches; some to listen to the speeches; all to listen to Mr. Gladstone's speech. I do not see how any Tory with the least taste for the picturesque or the least sense of humor in polities could be so heartless as to criticise a spectacle so well conceived, so carefully carried out, so original as to be in fact unique. But there are people

who will criticise anything.

rightly set down by the faithful to mere Tory jealousy and the spirit of calumny; of which last no whisper is ever heard in the Gladstonian ranks. Had the matter rested there, we might all have believed this. But there are prying persons who seek to find out facts, and even publish them, careless whether they fit in with the Gladstonian theory or not. They have given instances; they have discovered deficiencies in the agricultural qualifications of some of the delegates; they have even published lists which do seem to lack some of the flavor of the soil. It seems as if Mr. Schnadhorst had somebody about him who does not keep his secrets. Some of the best-kept secrets about the Rural Conference are coming out; some of the smock-frocks are being stripped off.

It is the list of delegates from Suffolk County

General imputations go for little; they were

which has been published; a county so little remarkable for intelligence as to be called silly Suffolk. There were seven delegates from silly Suffolk. They were (1st) a Gladstonian agent; (2 and 3) two Radical agitators from Inswich; (4th) au exschoolmaster who lives in a town; (5th) a farmerthe farmers are reckoned the natural enemies of the laborer; (6th) a manager of works in a town, and (7th) a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. Not, as I said, a very bucolie list; but Mr. Schnadhorst is certain to have some good explanation of these facts, if facts they is a loyal tradition in the Gladstonian party that all facts can be explained, or, if need be, explained away as Lord Palmerston said Mr Gladstone would explain away Garibaldi's wife when it was proposed to marry him to an Englishwoman. Nor do I see that it really matters whether the laborers were laborers or not. They were Gladstonians; they took their orders from Mr. Schnadhorst; they came and went at his bidding, and they had a breakfast at the Holborn Restaurant, about which there was no deception whatever. The breakfast, at any rate, fulfilled its

purpose. The description of the breakfast in some of the good Gladstonian papers was almost as good as the breakfast; if one was Gargantuan the other was Rabelaisian. A list of the things to eat was given, and the Gladstonian reporters assured us that everything was eaten, and more wanted. Then the replete Hodges-the real and the sham alike-went back to their villages, and the next thing we hear of is a widespread conviction in the rural parts of England that every labores